

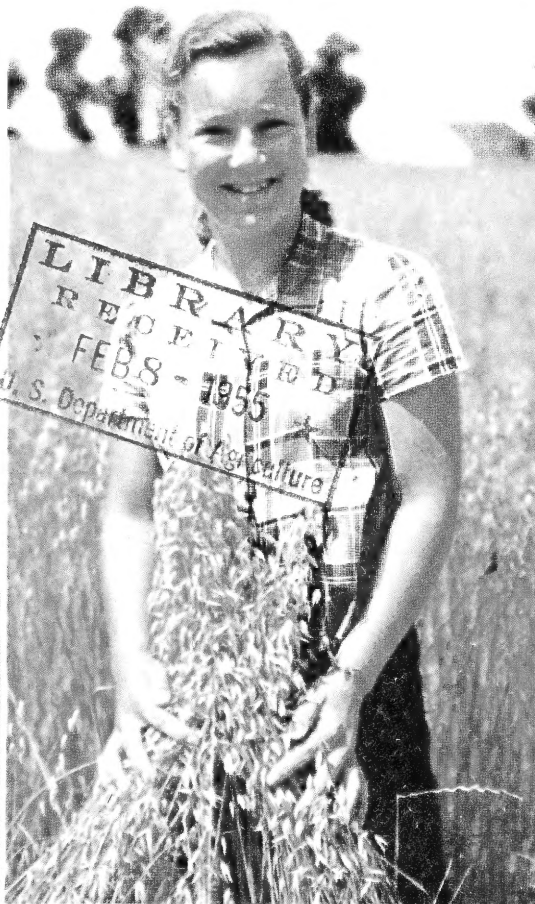
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for **PAYing** crops...

Hoffman *farm* Seeds

and **FUNK-G-CORN**

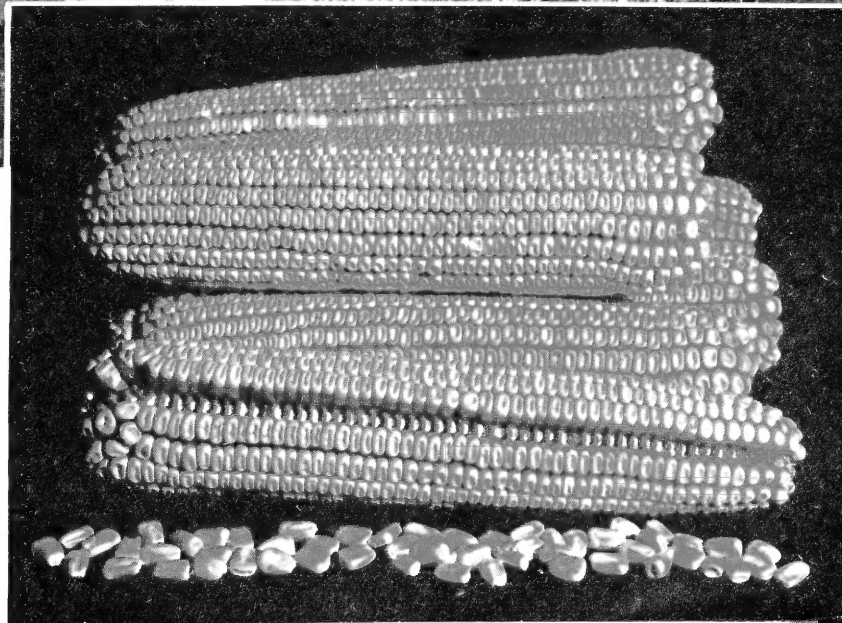
SPRING 1955



PENNSYLVANIA'S
CORN CHAMPION

Makes Great Record
with his **FUNK-G**
ROUND-KERNEL SEED.

(See page 16)





*Whether it's this farm,
your farm . . . or any other —*

*. . . the plain truth is, that
**NEITHER CAN LAST VERY LONG
UNLESS ITS ACRES PRODUCE***

PAY-ing Crops!

Farm operators of all sections would agree to that statement. Yet why are there still so many oversights — important little details omitted . . . things that would help more folks gain better crop-returns than they now get? The answers would have to be strictly personal, each man speaking for himself.

“Man’s best helper is at the end of his own arm” — is the way someone put it. Just suppose we would each back up that ‘helper’ with a real determination to do a better cropping job. Maybe it would get done!

Many aids are available today. Soiling practices have been improved. Much new knowledge has developed on fertilizers — their content and proper application. Wonderful advances in crop-handling — by modern mechanical equipment. And there's been great progress by the breeders and scientists who right along, work to improve the base-product of all cropping operations . . . namely, the seed to be planted for those crops. Much progress indeed.

Private industry conducts endless, thorough research along all the above lines . . . and others. Your local County Agent receives right along, new data from authoritative sources, State and Federal. And stands ready to share this information with farm folks. Avail yourself of this knowledge without cost, and employ it in your planning and operations.

And now the folks back of this booklet . . . let them be a part of your team. For seed-items of course. And perhaps a pointer or two on certain information you might seek. But the one sure way for you to prove the merit of Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Corn, is to put them to work for you on your farm, this spring. They'll do the job right. They'll do their part toward helping you realize better crop-returns. They'll pay you!

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A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Landisville (Lancaster Co.) Pa.



ALFALFA . . . the Great Hay Legume

Wise use of legumes is like having a Savings-account in the Bank . . . the extra soil-fertility can mean so much!

Today's new and better alfalfas, the use of more lime and high-analysis fertilizer . . . plus good care—is increasing yields and life of stands.

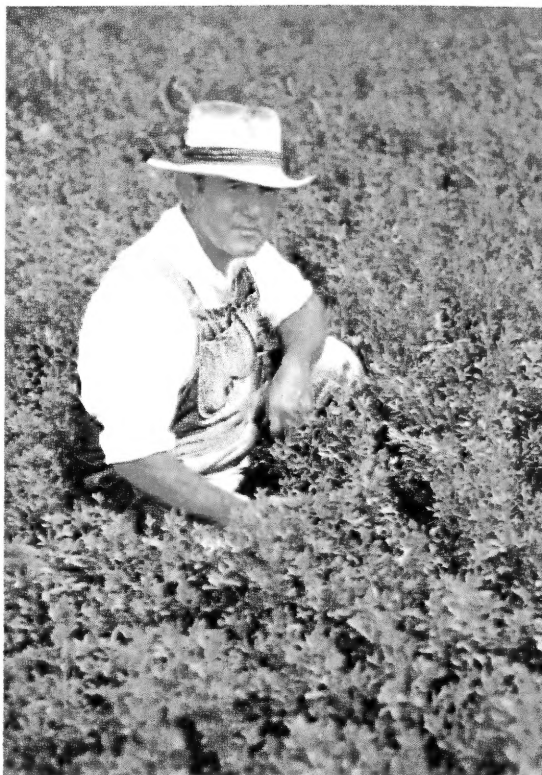
Suggest you appraise the remaining life of your alfalfa acreage. When seeding its replacement, or other new acres, let these proven strains work for you:

“BUFFALO” (Certified)

Gaining new users at a rapid rate. A strain highly resistant to bacterial wilt, one of America's most serious alfalfa diseases. Bred to survive and yield well in spite of this enemy. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting than ordinary strains, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival. For the first two or three years, yields are about equal to common varieties. After the third year Buffalo's yielding ability is far superior. Recommended throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Certainly a worthy alfalfa.

“ATLANTIC” (Certified)

Vigorous high-yielding variety, developed at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Its original breeding nurseries were on low-fertility soils. Only plants which produced well under such conditions were selected for further breeding. Atlantic was among the higher yielding varieties in its testing period, and in its field performance continues to be a good producer. Has shown outstanding performance where short rotations were used and where wilt was not a serious factor.



Hoffman's
Seeds
Pay



“RANGER” (Certified)

A multiple-strain development from selections of Cossack, Turkestan and Ladak varieties. Started in Nebraska. About equal to “Grimm” in winter hardiness and in ability to recover after cutting. Continues to yield heavy hay crops several years longer than its competitors. The extra yielding ability is due to its winter-hardiness and resistance to bacterial wilt. Preferred on New York State and other Northern farms. Gaining use in many upland areas of Pennsylvania.

“VERNAL” (Certified)

One of the new developments in alfalfa breeding. Produced in the far west. Has shown much promise, for use in the areas to the north. It might be said—for use where Ranger has been the recommended variety. Supply of “Vernal” is very limited—its cost higher. Its cropping habits, resistance to disease, and production—have shown favorably. More time will be needed to further prove its merits.



New “DU PUTS” Alfalfa (Pronounced Doo Pwee)

A high-yielding strain. Stems carry its many extra-large leaves all the way down. Originally bred in France. Carries extreme vigor, that you can really see! Recovers quick after cut. Pops right back up, maintaining its lead to next cutting. Carries outstanding resistance to leafspot.

DuPuits in check-yields 1950-1951 outyielded all other commercial alfalfas in 8 states (including Conn., Penna., N. Y., Va.) Its limit of winter-hardiness is as yet unknown. But Wisconsin plantings have wintered thru 4 straight years. Suggested for about same areas as Buffalo (seems better suited to lower New England than Buffalo). Has no particular resistance to wilt. So where wilt is a factor, use only in short rotations. The extreme leafiness, vigor, leafspot resistance, yield—check very good. Hardiness acceptable. Worthy of trial.

“NORTHWEST” Brand ALFALFA

Seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections—from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . rugged enough to endure the tough winters, short seasons, and other adverse conditions of those areas. A U. S. Verified-Origin tag shows the state in which seed was grown. From strains known to be dependable heavy yielders of quality hay. Clean, thrifty stands, 4, 5 years and older, have not been unusual. Vigorous root systems, to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific top growth.

“GRIMM” Type ALFALFA

From relatively the same areas that provide Hoffman “Northwest” seed. Consistent producer. “Grimm” is tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out.

Another case where ‘cheaper’ seed was no ‘bargain’

On his order for seed last fall, Mr. Joseph J. Krasnic (Beaver County, Pa.) wrote the following note: “I was buying my farm seeds elsewhere for awhile. They seemed cheaper, and they were. I think I will stick to Hoffman seeds.”

The Hoffman platform always has been that true-value is more important to Business-Farmers than is price. Good crops are remembered long after seed prices are forgotten. Every year many folks decide, just as Mr. Krasnic did, that their best values in seed are those they buy from Hoffman. Because Hoffman Seeds help them grow *better-paying* crops!

Clean Hardy Good-Cropping *Hoffman* CLOVERS



“MAMMOTH” (Sapling) CLOVER

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Is preferred for the poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season, since it does not recover quickly. But, Mammoth is longer-lived than is Red Clover. Cultural methods are alike for both.

“ECONOMICAL MIXTURE”

Tests Average about

$\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of fowl weeds. Popular for years. Sown 12 to 18 lbs. per acre.

INOCULATE each time you sow LEGUME seeds

To guess whether seed should be inoculated is bad business. Safe rule is—always apply a fresh culture of bacteria. Then as young plants start, the bacteria will be there to enter the tiny root hairs, and start their good work. Bacteria in formerly inoculated soils lose part or all effectiveness.

Take notice as you visit successful crop-rotation farms, how the owner employs one or more of the clovers in his operations. Good clover stands, year after year, furnish evidence of proper management. Good seed plays a big part too. Here, for your selection, are strains of clovers that merit your confidence and use:

RED CLOVER

For generations Red Clover has been the backbone of many successful ‘rotation’ farms throughout the northeast. Sometimes called Medium Clover or June Clover. To make its best growth, must be supplied with nitrogen-gathering bacteria on its roots. So inoculation of seed is strongly urged. Requires lime for best success. Grows most nutritious plants, either in the green state or cured as hay. Prominent in many pastures.

Here, for you, is Red Clover seed of strictly top quality. The choice of available commercial seed. From dependable sources. Tested seed with high freedom from fowl weeds. And seed of sound growth. Seed that for thousands of folks has produced good crops of clean clover hay!

“KENLAND” RED CLOVER (Certified Seed)

Foremost of the newer disease-resistant strains. Developed in Kentucky. Longer-lived than regular Red Clover. Finest soil-builder. In heavy call through many areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A Maryland bulletin noted some interesting comparisons:

Kenland has been selected specifically for resistance to Southern anthracnose, a fungus disease, and for general yielding ability. The question is raised whether three-fourths to one ton more Red Clover hay produced per acre, is worth the small extra seed cost. (An easy decision.) Tables showing yield comparisons in various tests over periods of years and in different areas definitely favor Kenland.

Kenland has been making good crops, while strains with less disease resistance fail to come through profitably. Here is genuine Kenland, certified Blue-Tag seed.

Use Hoffman Inoculator each year. It's highly effective. Costs very little. Encourage Nature's process . . . help her gather free nitrogen from the air. Get the most nitrogen, ALWAYS inoculate, whether you think there's need for it or not.

ALSIKE . . . Sure-Cropping Clover

Lowest-cost seed of all hay clovers. Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. Small seeded, it "goes farther" at sowing time. Sown 2 to 4 lbs. per acre with mixtures; 6 to 8 lbs. alone. Dependable on wetter soils. Has been sown in corn fields at last cultivation. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Alsike hay contains more digestible proteins and a higher food value than Red Clover hay. Inoculate alsike seed.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Increasing in use, seems best adapted in northern Pennsylvania and New York State. Acid or low-fertility ground should be limed and fertilized. Valuable for hay in perennial meadows . . . high feed value . . . heavy producer. Used in permanent pastures, where it produces excellent feed during hot summer. Used with shorter-lived legumes like Red Clover, which supplies feed the first year or two, until Birdsfoot gets established. Helpful in grass-silage programs. Helps fight erosion.

Inoculate. Sow early. 5 lbs. Birdsfoot and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre, with 1½ bu. Oats or Barley. Drop seed behind grain spouts for shallow coverage. Most Hoffman folks use the lower-priced broad-leaf type from Europe. Dependable yielder. Others, the certified Empire strain from New York State.

SWEET CLOVER

Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Provides emergency pasture till other areas are ready. To cover bare spots—or thicken stands on thin pastures, use 5-10 lbs. with 15 lbs. Rye Grass.

"Yellow Blossom" Type

Aggressive, hardy. Has gained in Eastern use. A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

Mostly "White Blossom" Type

Lasts 2 years. Planted in the spring, will make good fall growth. Reseeds if left standing.

LADINO Clover & WHITE DUTCH Clover

For details see Pages 18-19

TIMOTHY

"FARMER'S CHOICE" Brand

Used and liked as a dependable hay-cropping grass on more Northeastern farms than perhaps any other. Popular companion of the leading legumes. Everyone is well acquainted with this crop—no need to list its merits. "Farmer's Choice" Timothy bearing the Hoffman tag will be of strictly high quality. You can rely upon its cleanness and sound growth.

ALSIKE & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

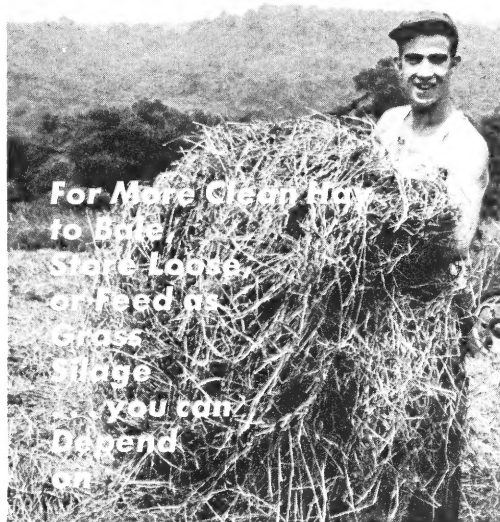
No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 percent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, and get good crops of mixed hay. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter cover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre, June to August; matures following June. Inoculate.

"KOREAN" LESPEDEZA

'KOREAN' Lespedeza is a great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate. 'SERICEA' lasts several seasons. Taller. Somewhat resembles alfalfa, but hay is more woody. Inoculate.



For More Clean Hay
to Bale
Store Loose
or Feed as
Crate
Stage
you can
depend
on

Hoffman Quality Seed

OATS . . . STRAINS WITH PROVED ABILITY TO PRODUCE PAYING CROPS

"The oats we need . . . if we grow them ourselves . . . won't it pay us best?" Thinking the other way—"To buy oats that someone else grew at a far-away place (including freight and a dealer's profit) will mean a cash layout of real size."

Reasoning like quoted above, makes sense. Today's farm-dollars have so many other uses. The idea of home-production of oats is practiced on thousands of northeastern farms. If you will grow oats this spring—here are strains to give you real help.

"CRAIG" OATS (Certified)

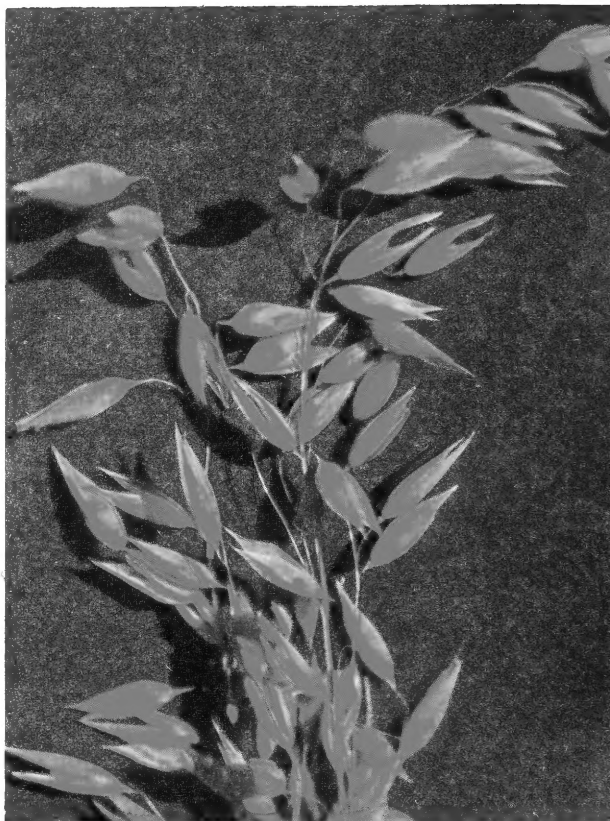
Now offered on the Hoffman list for the first time. "Craig" has now won its right to compete as a worthy strain, among other established oat-varieties. Developed by the folks at New York Experiment Station.

Many folks claim better profits from using "Craig" . . . Point most often mentioned is its yielding ability. One former user of "Mohawk" (the once-popular New York strain) claims his "Craig" now out-yields his former oat-crops by 15%. In the official research trials (Pennsylvania Extension demonstrations) "Craig" outyielded other varieties tested alongside. One tabulation of state-wide tests showed (1950-1953 average) "Craig" 8½ bushels per acre ahead of its fourth-place competitor . . . "Craig's" turnout averaging 68½ bu.

"Craig" is described as high-yielding, medium stiff-strawed, and of mid-season maturity. Not classed as long-strawed type . . . one party reports, maybe a couple inches shorter than "Mohawk." Maturity possibly four to six days later than average "Clinton" types. Some folks have expressed their thanks for this feature . . . which permits them to get their wheat crop off, in good shape, ahead of the oats harvest.

In the matter of combating disease, these points have been reported by interested authorities: "Craig" oats have shown good protection from yield-loss due to crown rust. Has shown moderate resistance to race 45—seems about equally susceptible (with "Clintons" and "Mohawk") to race 7 or stem rust.

Pennsylvania State authorities recommend "Craig" as a worthy oat-strain. Hoffman is happy to supply good sound "Craig" seed this year. Supplies are not nearly equal to what the demand could be. A premium was required to secure this stock from its producers. Much of the Hoffman supply is certified, treated seed. Some not certified—but fine quality. Order early.



"AJAX" OATS (Certified)

Numerous reports have been made by "Ajax" users, setting forth increases of 5, 7 or 8 bushels per acre—over varieties once used. And the gains seem to be running consistently, year after year . . .

Originated in Canada, "Ajax" has seemed resistant to race-7 stem-rust . . . moderately resistant to race-45 crown-rust.

Recommended for early planting. Is medium in height. Maybe 4 to 5 inches over "Clinton" strains. Mid-season in maturity. Maybe 5 to 7 days later. Can safely be planted on soils where oats seldom lodge. On rich apt-to-lodge soils, "Clinton" strains would show more lodge-resistance. Grains of "Ajax" are white, of medium weight, and sometimes awned. This is a variety with a very good yield record through several years. Worthy of still wider use on many eastern farms.

Hoffman
Quality Seed

green-cast grains. Does not shatter—lose its grain early, waiting for harvest. Is classed as a yellow oat. Thin hull. Meaty kernel. Fine feed.

Bred-in Crop Insurance

“Clinton 11” carries the right bloodlines to produce good crops. And it has been doing just that for a great many folks here in the northeast. Should you decide on “Clinton 11” this time, you will be going along with the big majority of folks who have found it a profitable strain through the past several years.

“CLINTON 59” OATS

(Certified)

Two agricultural experiment stations—Illinois and Indiana—are greatly responsible for two of today’s main oat varieties . . . “Clinton 11” and “Clinton 59.” From what can be learned, the crosses that produced both strains are just about identical. A different number was applied at each station.

Here is “Clinton 59.” Finest quality. True strain. Certified. What could be written about it would have to about match the above details on “Clinton 11” . . . there could hardly be any great inherent differences. Depend on this Hoffman top-quality, genuine seed . . . either number . . . get top crop returns!



“CLINTON ELEVEN” OATS

(Certified)

This improved selection from the original crossings that produced “Clinton” oats has given top performance. Here in “Clinton 11” is more uniform ripening. Less of the green “unfinished” grains at harvest. Less variation in plant height. Improved yield has made still more bushels than the original “Clinton”—also a good producer.

Good Disease Fighter

Outstanding in favor of “Clinton Eleven” is the way it fights against some of the diseases that used to take heavy tolls in other oat-strains. Same as is the case with all other oats known today, attacks by certain diseases have injured “Clinton Eleven” too. Doubtless will again, when conditions favor them. Such situations can never be known in advance. “Clinton Eleven” has surely averaged very well in this favorable trait it has shown.

Makes Yields that Pay

“Clinton 11” tillers well, producing many nice-size kernels per head. Stalks grow to good, uniform height. Straw is stiff—keeps standing. Ripens in early to moderate season. Ripens uniformly, without the unripe

SEEDS ALWAYS WERE “SECOND-TO-NONE”.

“All your seeds have always been the very top . . . second-to-none.” That comment was written on his order, by Mr. A. C. Glewwe (Hampden County, Mass.) Mr. Glewwe sums up in a very few words the basis on which Hoffman always has operated. Here the “particular” farmer finds carefully chosen seeds to meet his most exacting specifications. Here the man who’s out to grow crops that are better than his neighbor’s—finds cleaner, hardier, more vigorous seeds to help him reach that goal. Here the progressive farmer finds the new strains . . . the improved varieties . . . and the tried and proven older types. Leading dairymen, leading livestock men, leading poultry men . . . more of them all the time . . . men who lead in their field because they produce a quality product—are today turning to Hoffman for seeds. Because they recognize Hoffman through the years has been leading the field in its efforts toward better seeds for more profitable crops.

Hoffman is proud of its 56-year record for seed quality . . . **SECOND-TO-NONE!** Hoffman stands ready to help you grow second-to-none, better-paying crops.

"MOORE" SPRING BARLEY

Excellent variety. Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Moderately compact head. Has good length stiff straw that does not lodge easily. Yields very well. Resists spot disease and mildew. 4 to 5 days later than "Erie." Does its best on the well-drained more fertile soils of the Northern areas.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half July. Quick, sure emergency crop where a bad spring ruined other early seeding. Some use buckwheat to choke out weeds. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

Seed TREATMENTS Important to Crop Success
Help Increase Stands . . . Boost Yields . . . Check Disease Losses

"ARASAN"

In tests, the average increase in alfalfa stands with "Arasan" dust treatment was 33 percent. Alfalfa-clover mixtures averaged 44 percent increase in stand. Soybeans, red and alsike clover, Sudan and other grasses also started better.

Too long overlooked has been the killing off of tender seedlings, blighted before they could get above ground. Some plants would get through. Digging disclosed that many other seeds did germinate. But their tops and roots had been killed. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up—past the stage of high seedling mortality . . . assures better, healthy stands.

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan". Inoculate later. There is no interference by either treatment. Both are great aids. "Arasan" is non-poisonous. 8 oz. treats 100 lbs.

SPRING WHEAT

A crop not generally recommended for Eastern farms, yet used successfully in some instances. A good flouring type. Adapted to higher altitudes. If you decide on a small acreage trial, may we supply the seed? It will be of good clean quality.

WINTER OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT

There is now growing here abouts, a fine acreage of these winter-grain crops. For harvest this coming summer. These acres were seeded to finest quality, certified seed stock of heavy-yielding strains. They will be carefully watched and properly handled. Their production will be offered for seeding on your acres this fall. May we discuss them with you later on? Thanks.

"CERESAN"

(for Barley, Wheat, Oats)

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields . . . from even supposed-to-be disease-free seed. 1-lb. can treats 32 bu. seed grain.

"SEMESAN BEL"

(Helps Potatoes)

Offers easy, low-cost control of rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases. Has helped up yields by 10%. Quick-dip and plant. 1-lb. can treats 60 bu.

"CROW REPELLENT"

Applied to seed-corn, reduces loss of stands—discourages birds and rodents from pulling young plants. See price list.

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR

No farm-crop return can equal that of well-inoculated legume seed. Live healthy bacteria, applied to seed of the clovers, alfalfa, soy beans, vetch, etc . . . costs you almost nothing, and can do great good!

It's the extra nitrogen you get, that makes your profit. And Hoffman Inoculator helps your legume plants to collect that extra supply of nitrogen while growing. They store it for you among roots of the plants. Helps those plants, and leaves soil in better condition.

Records show one case where 15¢ worth of inoculant helped produce 1680 more pounds of alfalfa in one cutting. A red-clover crop gained 460 lbs. on 10¢ invested in inoculant. Soy beans demand proper inoculation. It helps the crop greatly.

COSTS SO LITTLE—PAYS BIG

No seeding of legumes should be made without the application of good live bacteria. Hoffman Inoculator has proven through many years, to do a splendid job. It is always fresh. Comes to you ready for its work. Easily applied—simple directions.

Sweet Corn

"GOLDEN BOUNTY"

(84 Days)

Taller than Golden Cross, fewer suckers . . . ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer. 7½ to 8 feet tall. Vigorous, wilt resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for home, gardeners, canners, freezers.

"IOCHIEF"

(87 Days)

New hybrid. An All-American Gold Medal winner. Plants 6½ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong roots, wide dark green leaves. Ear 8-8½ inches long, 16 to 18 rows, deep narrow kernels.

Taller than Golden Cross, fewer suckers . . . ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer. 7½ to 8 feet tall. Vigorous, wilt resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for home, gardeners, canners, freezers.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID"

(90 Days)

Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"

(100 Days)

The good old standby. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14-18 rows

"GOLDEN ROCKET"

(67 Days)

Fine, new, very early, hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Unusually fine quality for such early corn. Much better plant type than most hybrids of such maturity—few suckers. Great early market corn—big future.

"GOLDEN BANTAM"

(76 Days)

Best known of old type early corns. Mostly 8 rowed. Kernel wide, medium deep. Cob thin. An old favorite.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM"

(85 Days)

Probably the most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer, Stalks 6½ to 7 feet tall. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"LINCOLN"

(83 Days)

A good, sturdy hybrid. Stalks 6 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches, 12-16 rows. Broad, medium-yellow kernels. Fine table qualities. Resists drought and wilt.

"IOANA"

(87 Days)

This hybrid is a good producer, highly resistant to wilt. Tall, broad, dark foliage. Ears light yellow, splendid flavor. Takes adverse conditions well.

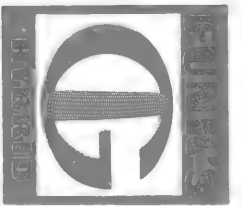
"Grow Still-Better Corn?" . . . "Yes!"

There's such great progress . . . in **HUSKING and ENSILAGE** strains.

There's no such thing as standing still, where real progress is the true goal. Yes, there will be still-better corn. And there has been **OUTSTANDING** progress in Funk-G seed breeding. It shows up plainly in corn-farmers' fields. **THEY'RE** getting better production, from Canada through Virginia, and Ohio to the Atlantic. No reason why **YOU** shouldn't share in it . . . this year!

Still-better corn profits can be **YOURS!** Today's methods, soiling practices, fertilizer know-how . . . all stand ready to contribute new help. And the non-stop improving of seed-corn strains, by the thorough Funk-G breeding, **testing and proving** . . . results in still-better, even more dependable, seed for your planting.

Funk-G's Balanced 5-Star Performance is Real!



There's only one explanation for the ever-increasing use of Funk-G seed: **OUTSTANDING FIELD PERFORMANCE, YIELDS and PROFITS.** Funk-G fields repeatedly, have come through tough growing conditions with fine yields of sound grain.

You never know! Drouth may hit your farm this year . . . or you may have too much rain, starting with a cold wet spring . . . blight or other disease may attack . . . or certain insect pests. One or more of these hazards to big corn crops, are sure to strike your farm sometime.

And when they do—you need to have **Balanced 5-Star G-Hybrids** at work in your fields. Here's why: Every Funk-G hybrid combines all these 5-Star factors —(bred-in for resistance to corn-crop hazards):

- ★ **Rapid Growth** ★ **Disease Resistance** ★ **Insect Resistance** ★ **Drouth Resistance** ★ **Standability**

None of the five more important than the best—but a **TEAM**, always ready. That's **BALANCED 5-STAR PERFORMANCE** . . . developed and improved by over 35 years of research, to make Funk-G hybrids **Consistently Good, Year After Year.**

Today's *fastest-gaining* of all hybrid seed . . . is Funk-G! Not due to superior salesmanship. Because the Funk-G folks are breeders first, and G-hybrids sell themselves! The reason can be summed up in this statement by Dr. "Jim" Hobbet (in charge of all Funk-G breeding) . . .

"No hybrid corn is ever good enough . . . we will never stop working toward making good Funk-G hybrids better."



Get more FEED-Units in your corn ensilage . . . and at no extra cost. You may as well cash in on this gain for yourself . . . thousands of other folks do. Their Funk-G silage strain recommended by Hoffmann, gives it to them automatically. Let Funk-G seed work for you. (More silage details Page 16.)

Put today's **GREAT FUNK-G** strains to work for you . . . they'll **PAY** you!

BRED RIGHT!

... to do all the jobs
you want done in
your corn-field
... and more!



FAST STARTING

Vigorous Funk-G gets 'ahead' of bad weather. This trait often helps a lot.

LEAFY PLANTS

More square inches of 'manufacturing' surface—to gather the essential corn-making elements.

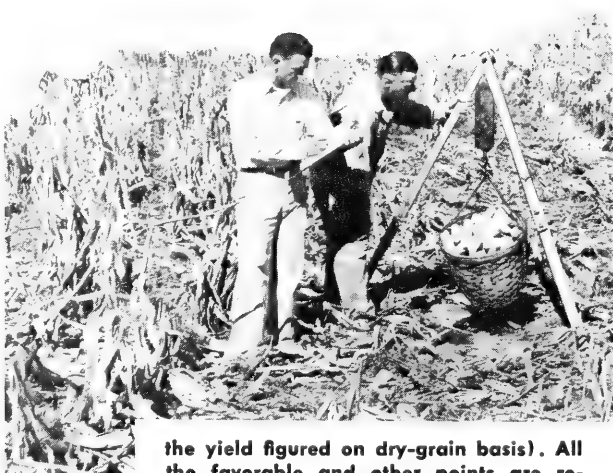
There's no stopping . . . what looked so good but a few years back . . . is being done so much better today. Among the men who improve America's corn crop—the same thing is true. At "Research Acres" headquarters, Bloomington, Illinois, many of today's corn miracles are being performed. There, Funk-G corn-breeders (outstanding in the entire hybrid corn industry) labor toward the goal of still-better corn. Their progress has been great . . .

yet they keep on . . . year after year. And corn-growers everywhere are gaining by it. This page lists but some of their attainments . . . there are many others.

The thing for you to do is . . . get acquainted with Funk-G seed, by planting it. It's going to pay you! Give you new satisfaction—keep you in line to gain up-coming new G-hybrid benefits as they come along.

PROVED to be **right**
for **YOUR** farm!

Pictures below show what goes on, every year, at scores of such Hoffman-Funk operations . . .



PROVING-grounds for the merits of G-hybrids. Every strain offered, has gone thru such proof-tests . . . not a single year—but several years . . . before it is offered for sale. It must be right for the job it is to do! And there's no guesswork . . . all hard facts. The real answers are learned . . . all the details of performance. Every crop is weighed (moisture content measured and

the yield figured on dry-grain basis). All the favorable and other points are recorded. Close records kept, from planting, to harvest. The **FACTS** are thus learned, and form the basis for the following year's work.

The men who conduct this work and who stand back of this booklet, are not strangers to your corn-conditions. They know, from their work in your corn-sec-



HEALTHY STALKS

Sound clear through. Dependable storehouses for plant-food so vitally needed later on.



GREAT ROOTS

Far-reaching—healthy corn root-system—a real necessity for getting every available food element.



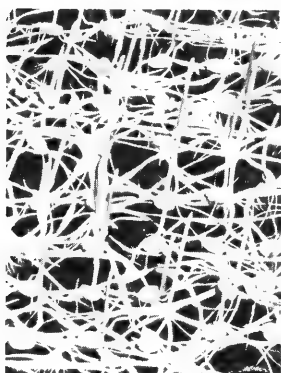
UP-STANDING

The great Funk-G combination of great roots—strong healthy stalks — assures you paying "stand-up" crops.



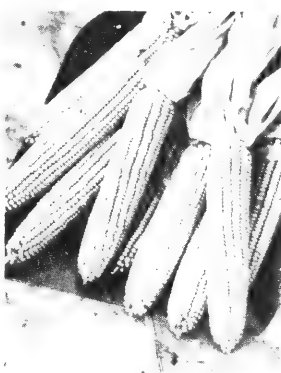
FINEST SILAGE

The extra Funk-G leafiness . . . nearer-maturity grain . . . on straight upright stalks—provide nourishing feed—profitably!



SOUND LIVE SEED

Sure-to-grow Funk-G methods of seed-care, assure your crop of a live healthy vigorous start.



MATURED EARS

Sound, fully-finished corn. Ready for safe storage. An ample supply of splendid low-cost feed.



—A PAYING CROP

Every Extra bushel counts . . . same as does each extra day's supply of ensilage! Funk-G seed provides those extras.



tion every year (each of the past 18 years). These Hoffman-Funk men are thus equipped to help you grow still-better corn. Any G-hybrid recommended to you has gone thru this proving-mill. It has the merit to do your job right. You know as you plant it, that the search continues among these trained men, for something even better . . . and that you will be hearing about their future find-



ings as new improvements come along. It has paid vast numbers of corn-growers all over the northeast, to be lined up with these men who perform this unequalled service. But it does a job—does it right—does it for the crop-benefit which corn-men like yourself are getting from it. Avail yourself of its benefits this year—on ALL your corn acres . . . it's going to pay you!



grow Your "best-yet" corn this year— plant **FUNK-G** for your community's outstanding crop



Every year in so many sections, the "stand-out" corn crops are from Funk-G seed. Planting the right G-hybrid, and taking care of other important details, can bring you such success. This year—plant Hoffman-recommended Funk-G seed.

GET MORE BUSHELS of sound, ripe, corn from your same acreage

There's no mystery on this point. Today's great G-hybrids are bred to do a *better* job. And they're doing it . . . right along. Progress has been wonderful. The Funk-G breeders never stop. Their painstaking, tireless work goes on—each year. But it has its reward . . . the folks like you who plant it know its benefits . . . it pays them! Better than hybrid strains they used to plant.

Have a "FULL-UP" silo with EXTRA TONS of rich low-cost FEED

Exacting dairymen want to know—beside exact weight, what is the feeding value? Experiment Station and other corn authorities urge that well-dented corn go into the silo. To provide the greatest possible TDN, total digestible nutrients.

In the Funk-G silage strain Hoffman will recommend for you, there's a very high percentage of actual grain-feed to the total green weight . . . more feed units—lower-cost herd upkeep!

What's My RIGHT Hybrid?

With this catalog is a folder giving details on G-Hybrids. **PROVEN** to do a fine job in your corn-area. Read it carefully. If you need help to decide, for some particular reason, just list all such facts on your order. Our men who know your area will help guide you right!

PENNSYLVANIA'S CORN CHAMPION
1941 Record Yield from his
ROUND-Kernel Funk-G-Seed
(by record weight year)

In the state's Official 5-acre Yield Contest—open to ALL brands of Hybrids . . . J. E. Lanius and Son (York County) made PENNA'S Biggest Yield! They planted "ROUND-KERNEL" Funk-G-Seed.

'Rounds' and 'flats' of Funk-G-Seed have exactly identical merit. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE in cropping value. Both grew on the SAME Parent-Ears . . . Both have the Same Blood lines and germ plasm . . . Both will produce the SAME Fine Crop. There is no difference . . . except in SHAPE of Kernel* and COST to you!

They SAVE YOU \$2.40 to \$3.40 per Bushel—see Price List. This Saving Counts! More people specify ROUND-KERNEL SEED each year . . . because it pays them.

*Special plates are available for all popular corn planters, to assure uniform crop. Bought but once they will save seed-money for years.

GOOD PASTURE

Hoffman
Quality Seed

17

Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates.

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seed here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.

HIGHLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 pounds per acre.

LOWLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas. High quality.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A leading pasture grass for good soils. Responds to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

"LINCOLN" BROME GRASS

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground rootstocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor. Fine with alfalfa, valuable for hay . . . then pasture.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. Alfalfa and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar Southern-grown strain . . . Northern-grown (lower-priced) won't do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Mix with fertilizer in grain drill or with wheat, barley, or oats, through the grain compartment—stir often to keep seeds mixed. Often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over ½ inch deep, ¼ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.



ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Alsike and Timothy helps fill in during first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable.

ORCHARD (S-37 STRAIN)

A leafy strain produced in Great Britain. Favored by some folks because its growth is 2 to 3 weeks later than most orchard strains. "S-37" sort of awaits development of the legumes, often sown along with it, for use as grass silage. Recovers well after cut.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

"WHITE DUTCH" CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long-lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil conditions, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

"KENTUCKY 31" FESCUE

Tall growing, producing good, heavy growth. Resistant to rusts. Grows vigorously whether wet or dry. Stays green late in fall. Stands hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields. Not as palatable as some grasses, but its vigorous growth qualifies Ky. 31 fescues for many pasture formulas.

REED CANARY GRASS

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Has succeeded on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swampy ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Stems spread under ground.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Used on poor, dry, sandy land. Seed won't mix well—sow separately.

MEADOW FESCUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.

THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EXPERIENCE

"Experience is the best teacher" is so true in the seed business.

The "know-how" that works to your advantage when you buy seed from Hoffman comes from long years of experience. For instance . . . the men who handle purchases of field seeds here are old hands at the job. One, over 40 years . . . another, 28 years. The seed-cleaning supervisors now show 25 years and 13 years of experience. Hybrid corn production and research is headed by a man who has been doing that work ever since Hoffman introduced Funk-G hybrids into the East, way back in 1937.

Proof of the fact that such experience pays off in extra crop-profits for the farmer who sows Hoffman seeds has been mounting every year since 1899. The Hoffman reputation for dependable seeds has passed down from father to son on many, many farms.

Let this Hoffman background of seed-experience work to your benefit this year. Your dealings with Hoffman will prove to be a pleasant, profitable experience for you, same as for the growing thousands of Hoffman friends, since 1899. Your experience will show that Hoffman experience pays off in your fields!

LADINO

the pasture clover sown by thousands



A vigorous leafy perennial clover, spreads by runners. Ladino, sown with various grasses, often supplements or replaces former pasture areas. Makes fine grazing for dairy cows . . . also hogs, sheep, poultry. One pound is the usual amount of Ladino seed used per acre. Note these two types:

"CERTIFIED" LADINO

This offering is of the regular-strain Ladino so popular through the east and northeast these many years. Splendid quality seed—and at an attractive cost basis.

"PILGRIM" LADINO

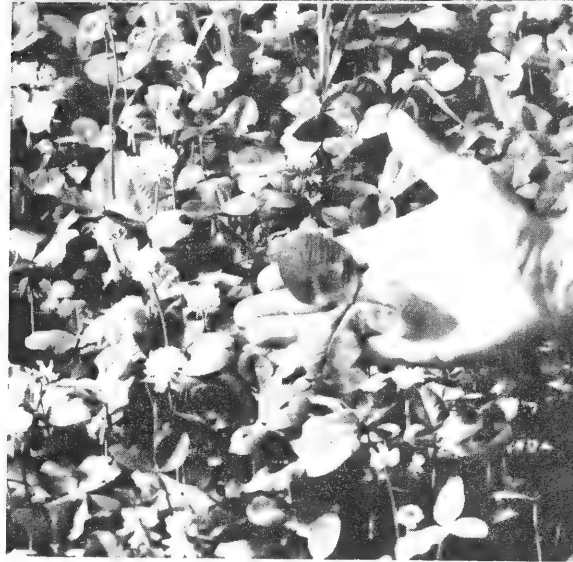
Folks at Penn State feel favorable to this strain. It has shown to be a good producer, and with good care, bids to provide long use. Costs a premium. Supply very limited.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE

Authorities feel that some Ladino should be in EVERY pasture. Orchard Grass (4 to 7 pounds) is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. Along with 1 pound Ladino, 2 or 3 pounds Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 pounds; where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Tall Meadow Oat, 6 to 8 pounds per acre, may be palatable—does not stand grazing as well. Brome, 8 to 10 pounds per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. Meadow Fescue was used successfully on moist, fertile soils. Eight pounds Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. Four to 5 pounds Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

TRIPLE-PURPOSE LADINO MIXTURES FOR HAY, PASTURE, GRASS SILAGE

A good basic formula is 4 pounds Timothy with winter grain, and 4 pounds each of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, with 1 pound Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil, 3 pounds Alsike can be added. On fertile, well-drained soil, 5 pounds Alfalfa.



LADINO POULTRY RANGES

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds Rye Grass, 8 pounds Orchard Grass, 4 pounds Alsike, and 2 pounds Ladino.

LADINO IN ORCHARDS

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is its shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather moisture.

LADINO HOG PASTURES

Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover here than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are often used.

LADINO TO REPLENISH OLD STANDS

Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of "pasture renovation" where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and reseeded after adequate liming and fertilization. Ladino and grasses can be introduced into thin Alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in spring, or after cutting.

GOOD CARE OF LADINO IMPORTANT

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious.

Fertilizer is important. 400 to 500 lbs. 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred, adding 300 to 400 lbs. 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Manure and superphosphate are used as top dressing; manure may stimulate the grass to crowd the Ladino unduly. Soil should contain lime—pH of .6 or higher.

20 **STOP EROSION of
TOP SOIL by sowing
RYE GRASS**

Rye Grass certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed.

SAVES SOIL IN CORN FIELDS

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. Order enough for your corn acreage . . . 20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at last normal cultivation. Makes a good winter coat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop the topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring, before growth gets too heavy.

SPLENDID ON POTATO GROUND

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 pounds Rye Grass, 10 pounds Red Clover gives good results. The Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is combined, the clover competes with the Rye Grass in warmer weather. Next spring there's a heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

SOWN IN ORCHARDS and GARDENS

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast

20-25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Or seed between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.

FOR PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

Ten pounds Rye Grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre have helped "doctor up" old pastures. (After liming and fertilizing.) Rye Grass is used widely as a nurse grass in pasture mixtures, too.

After a good growth is attained—pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be added in the grain ration.



You are welcome to these FREE BOOKLETS. Feel free to write for whichever ones are of interest . . . they'll be cheerfully supplied.

"Our Land and Its Care" 64 pages on soils and how to keep them producing. The ideas of outstanding soil chemists and scientists. Deals with erosion control, soil conservation, crop rotation, proper handling of manure and plant-organic matter. Valuable information on fertilizer, and proper methods of application. Very helpful.

Pocket size "Hoffman-Seed MEMO," many blank pages for your notes . . . each with a helpful cropping-tip. Valuable information.

Corn Data Booklet—contains much valuable corn-growing data. How to compute yields . . . capacities of cribs and silos . . . shelling percentages . . . and many other helps.

"Crop-Record" Chart Spaces for easy-to-keep records, on time of seeding, lime and fertilizer applications, detailed yields, etc., on several main crops . . . Ask for "Chart."

SOY BEANS

21

Valuable for hay. The beans have high-protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used with corn silage. Also used with oats, Sudan Grass, millet, or sorghum.

"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Still lead by far where hay is wanted. Makes great growth of slender stems, 3 to 4 feet even on poorer soil. Yields 2 to 4 tons of high-protein hay per acre. Excellent pasture. Wilson Black will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, New Jersey and south; has produced 30-bushel yields. When planted with corn, the nitrogen produced by inoculated soybeans helps the corn. Makes good feed.

"HAWKEYE" SOYS (Yellow)

A good-yielding yellow bean. About a week earlier maturity than "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Its use has spread rapidly.

"LINCOLN" SOYS (Yellow)

"Lincoln" is high-yielding. Stands up. Produces quality beans. In some tests, averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number than other beans of same maturity; led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

Always
INOCULATE
Soybean Seed

Soybeans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility. Soybean seed should be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content gets higher.

Tests showed inoculation giving increases of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton hay, and almost 12 bushels beans per acre. Your soybean crop will pay much better when inoculated . . . cost is low.

Hoffman
Quality Seed

for FORAGE CROPS

SORGHUM (Fodder Cane)

Valuable for cattle feed, as green forage, or ensilage. Some use it with soys for silage. Un-threshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed and grain fed. Analysis of grain similar to corn.

HEGARI

This sorghum variety is useful with soy beans for ensilage. Shorter; easier to handle than taller types. Early; stands well. 30 pounds Hegari with 5 pecks of beans per acre is usual rate.

"ATLAS" SORGO

Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks. Good producer, except when very dry. Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when seeds are in hard-dough stage with ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.



CANADA PEAS For Early Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines—make a palatable combination. 1¼ bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3 inches to 3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½ inches to 2 inches. Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

RAPE— for Quick Pasture

For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Provides 8 to 11 weeks' use at low cost. Quick green feed—often ready in 4 weeks. Useful after other crop failures. Grows until frost; won't winter. Producer of flesh, fat, wool. For cattle, cut and remove to prevent trampling. Gets second growth. Use 70 lbs. to acre, broadcast or with seeder, June to August 1. Harrow in.

"JAP" MILLET (For Quick Hay)

Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow ½ bu. per acre. (32 lbs. per bu.)

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, yields good crops in 7 to 9 weeks. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 lbs. per bu.).

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth.

WINTER VETCH

Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils or where Red Clover fails. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant with a small amount of wheat or rye.

COW HORN TURNIP

Improves soil, provides forage. Sometimes used in corn fields. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. Sow 2 to 4 lbs. per acre.

SUDAN GRASS

Great Dry-Weather Pasture

The great summer pasture to keep up milk flow. Has often paid big dividends! A Sudan acreage coming along just when regular pastures are least productive has been a life-saver to many dairymen . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Divide Sudan pasture—graze one part, let others recover.

Sudan is seeded 30 to 40 lbs. per acre with grain drill set for 2 to 3½ pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 lbs. 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will help. Graze when 14 inches tall—usually in 5 weeks.

Some mix Sudan and soybeans for green feed: 1 bushel soys, 12 to 15 pounds Sudan. Sudan seed may be mixed with fertilizer.

"SWEET" SUDAN

In some cases, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks. Popular with many folks.

SUDAN

"Regular Type"

Useful for quick hay. Sometimes used for silage. Often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days—ready to recut in another 50 days. Hay almost Timothy value. Leafy; 5 feet tall, heavy stooler; stands well. Sow after corn-planting. Very dangerous to feed Sudan after frosted!

"PIPER" SUDAN

Vigorous, early type. Heavier yielder. Dark green color. Strongly resists many common leaf diseases. Lower in hydrocyanic (prussic-acid). For safety, don't take chances on late feeding of any Sudan.

EXTRA CASH . . . for YOU?

Would you like to earn some extra money? Scores of men now add to their income by selling Hoffman Seeds and Funk G Hybrids in their communities. In Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Some territories are still open for such canvassing. No investment required. . . . All you need is a car, and enough spare time to do justice to the job. Write to us at Landisville. Mark your letter—Attention "New Salesman" department.



**Ready to work
for you . . . and,
to make you
PAY-ing
Corn-Crops**

Plant **FUNK-G** Seed for **TOP** Profits

Great root systems.

*DAYS**) Low-eared
; insect, and disease
standability. High
ly earlier than G-91.

*DAYS**) Solid ears—
using G-94 for years
to G-91, — getting
e blight-re-sistant.

"ENSILAGE -finish" grain Feed Value

*DAYS**) Very popu-
n. Strong stalks, well
foliage. Leaves close
avy. Ear well placed
n wide range of soils.
blight.

*DAYS**) Has made a
high percentage of
rly mature grain-con-
ing stalks that take
. Easy to harvest. A
ep-green leaves. Big
vered. Deep, blocky
nt-fighter.

varieties available in
. G-704, G-711 and



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Herein are details on the G-Hybrids PROVED good for planting in YOUR corn area. First, husking hybrids—then the ensilage recommendations. Each is a product of the unequalled Funk - Hoffman breeding and IMPROVING program.

HOG

Provide
Quick gre
Useful aft
til frost; v
fat, wool.
prevent tr
Use 70 ll
seeder, Jun

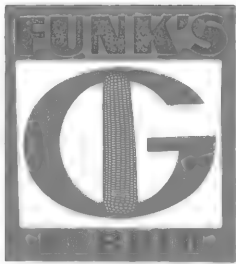
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Since 1937. . . in that year, Hoffman first brought hybrid corn to the eastern farmer (including suitable Funk-G hybrids of that date).

Wonderful progress has followed since that year. Changes in blood-lines, in-breeding, cross breeding, have wrought miracles. Folks in "unsure" corn areas before 1937, were lucky to get a crop. Today they KNOW in advance, their Hoffman-recommended G-Hybrid will produce—year after year! New G-Hybrids have been tailor-made for folks in each corn area of the north and east. Yes . . . corn-growing has provided new, very real assurance of crop success since 1937, when Hoffman first introduced Funk-G seed.

Since 1899. That was the date of the first sale of Hoffman Seed. It was high-quality seed. It took hold—because it was seed that PAID its users. The demand spread—throughout all states of the east and north. Now, grandsons of original buyers depend on Hoffman seed—for quality crops (some great-grandsons). The same original Hoffman platform holds today. . . . "Quality Seeds for Paying Crops." Let them work for you this year. Results will pay you too.

A. H. HOFFMAN INC.
Landisville, Penna.
Lancaster County

EXTRA CASH . . . for YOU?

Would you like to earn some extra money? Scores of men now add to their income by selling Hoffman Seeds and Funk G Hybrids in their communities. In Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Some territories are still open for such canvassing. No investment required. . . . All you need is a car, and enough spare time to do justice to the job. Write to us at Landisville. Mark your letter—Attention "New Salesman" department.



NOW . . . Direct from here . . .

**Fast Truck Delivery
for many buyers of**

**HOFFMAN SEEDS
and FUNK-G CORN**

Locate your County . . . (inside)
Check towns nearest you.
Read details inside, and on
back page of this folder.



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DIRECT PUBLIC-TRUCK SERVICE from Landisville is available to these towns (and only these towns). Be free to **USE THIS SERVICE.**

The "A" after the town-name means you may pay for seed when you lift it at the location named—(unless of course, you'd prefer to remit for seed when ordering).

The "R" following town-name means: Seed can come by truck to the Reading Railroad freight station there (C.O.D. privileges apply).

Notice complete Truck-Service details—next page.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS

- Abbottstown
- East Berlin
- Gettysburg
- Adams Co. Motors
- Littlestown
- McSherrystown
- New Oxford

BERKS

- Bally
- Barto
- Bechtelsville
- Birdsboro
- Blandon
- Bowers
- Boyertown
- Douglassville
- Fleetwood
- Hamburg
- Hereford
- Kutztown
- Laureldale
- Leesport
- Lyon Station
- Maiden Creek
- Maxatawny
- Mertztown
- Mohntown
- Mohrsville
- Morgantown
- Reading

BUCKS

- Bristol
- Chalfont
- Cornwells Heights
- Croydon
- Doylestown
- Eddington

- Edison
- Fallsington
- Farm School
- Forest Grove
- Furlong
- George School
- Hartsville
- Holland
- Ivyland
- Jamison
- Langhorne
- Line Lexington
- Morrisville
- Neshaminy
- New Britain
- Newportville
- Newtown
- Perkasie
- Richboro
- Sellersville
- Silverdale
- Southampton
- Trevose
- Warrington
- Woodbourne
- Woodside

CHESTER

- Anselma
- Atglen
- Avondale
- Rozassa Serv. Sta.
- (U. S. Rt. 1)
- Berwyn
- Chester Springs
- Coatesville
- Cochranville
- L. H. Gill Garage
- Devault
- Devon
- Downingtown
- Kulp & Gordon
- (20 Viaduct Av.)
- Glenloch
- Honey Brook
- Kennett Square
- Lionville
- Malvern
- New London
- Nottingham
- H. B. Ewing Garage
- Oxford
- Weigel Mills
- Paoli
- Phoenixville
- Pomeroy

- Sadsburyville
- Spring City
- Thorndale
- Toughkenamon
- Unionville
- Uwchland
- West Chester
- Geo. Smith Storage
- (120 E. Market)
- West Grove
- J. A. Connell
- (Impl't Store)
- Westtown

CUMBERLAND

- Rolling Springs
- Bowmansdale
- Camp Hill
- Carlisle
- Daily Motor Exp.
- (N. Hanover St.)
- Enola
- Lemoyne
- Mechanicsburg
- Mt. Holly Springs
- New Cumberland
- Newville
- Plainfield
- Shippensburg
- Shiremanstown
- Walnut Bottom

DAUPHIN

- Dauphin
- Elizabethville
- Halifax
- Harrisburg
- Motor Frt. Exp.
- (1061 S. Cameron St.)
- High Spire
- Hummelstown
- Loyalton
- Middletown
- Millersburg
- Steelton

DELAWARE

- Chadds Ford
- Chester
- Chester Heights
- Cheyney
- Concordville
- Drexel Hill
- Edgemont
- Elwyn
- Essington

- Folsom
- Glen Mills
- Glen Riddle
- Ithan
- Lansdowne
- Lenni Mills
- Lima
- Media
- Moylan
- Newtown Square
- Radnor
- Secane
- Upper Darby
- Wayne

FRANKLIN

- Chambersburg
- Motor Frt. Exp.
- (284 N. 2nd St.)
- Fayetteville
- Greencastle
- Mercersburg
- Mont Alto
- Saint Thomas
- Waynesboro

LANCASTER and LEBANON

Folks in these counties please mail or phone your orders, and quick SPECIAL delivery will be arranged.

LEHIGH

- Alburtis
- Allentown
- Breinigsville
- Catasauqua
- Cementon
- Egypt
- Emmaus
- Fullerton
- Hosensack
- Macungie
- Old Zionsville
- Slatington
- Trexlerstown
- Vera Cruz
- Wescosville
- Zionsville

MONTGOMERY

- Ambler
- Ardmore
- Bethayres
- Center Square
- Cheltenham
- Collegeville
- Conshohocken
- Creamery
- Eagleville
- East Greenville
- Elkins Park
- Elroy
- Eureka
- Gilbertsville

- Green Lane
- Gwynedd Valley
- Harleysville
- Hatboro
- Hatfield
- Haverford
- Hendricks
- Huntington Valley
- Jarretstown
- Jenkintown
- King of Prussia
- Lansdale
- Linfield
- Maple Glen
- Montgomeryville
- Norristown
- North Wales
- Oakes
- Palm
- Penllyn
- Pennsburg
- Perkiomenville
- Port Kennedy
- Pottstown
- Motor Frt. Exp.
- (927 High St.)

- Rahns
- Red Hill
- Roslyn
- Royersford
- Schwenkville
- Souderton
- Spring House
- Telford
- Willow Grove
- Worcester
- Yerkes

NORTHAMPTON

- Bangor
- Bath
- Bethlehem
- Pen Argyl

PERRY

- Duncannon
- Elliottsburg
- Greenpark
- Ickesburg
- Landisburg
- Liverpool
- Loysville
- Marysville
- Millerstown
- New Bloomfield
- Newport

YORK

- Craley
- Dallastown
- Glenrock
- Hanover
- Motor Frt. Exp.
- (Pine & Spruce)
- Hellam
- Hungerford
- Jacobus
- Manchester
- Menges Mills
- Mount Wolf

New Freedom
 Red Lion
 Seven Valleys
 Shrewsbury
 Spring Grove
 Thomasville
 Windsor
 Wrightsville
 Yoe
 York
 Motor Frt. Exp.
 (540 E. King)
 York Haven
 York New Salem

DELAWARE

KENT

Camden
 Cheswold
 Clayton
 Dover
 Farmington
 Felton
 Frederica
 Harrington
 Hartley
 Houston
 Kenton
 Magnolia
 Smyrna
 Viola
 Wyoming

NEW CASTLE

Bear
 Claymont
 Delaware City
 Greenville
 Hockessin
 Marshallton
 Middletown
 Montchanin
 Newark
 New Castle
 Odessa
 Port Penn
 Saint Georges
 Townsend
 Wilmington
 Shirk Motor Exp.
 (Farnhurst)

SUSSEX

Bridgeville
 Delmar
 Frankford
 Georgetown
 Greenwood
 Harbeson
 Laurel
 Lewes
 Lincoln City
 Milford
 Millsboro
 Milton
 Seaford
 Selbyville
 Stockley

MARYLAND

ANNE ARUNDEL

Annapolis
 Crownsville
 Gambrills
 Linthicum Heights
 Odenton
 Pasadena

BALTIMORE

Baltimore
 Motor Frt. Exp.
 (Monument &
 Dean Sts.)

Catonsville
 Dundalk
 Elkridge
 Fullerton
 Garrison
 Glyndon
 Owings Mills
 Reisterstown
 Sparrows Point
 Towson

CAROLINE

Denton
 Federalburg
 Goldsboro
 Greensboro
 Maryland
 Preston
 Ridgely

CARROLL

Cedarhurst
 Finksburg
 Mount Airy
 Taneytown
 Westminster

CECIL

Cecilton
 Elkton
 Perryville
 Port Deposit

DORCHESTER

Cambridge
 East New Market
 Hurlock
 Linkwood
 Rhodesdale
 Secretary
 Vienna
 Williamsburg

FREDERICK

Emmitsburg
 Frederick
 Fred. Brick Wks.
 (E. South St.)

Graceham
 Legore
 Lewistown
 Sabillasville
 State Sanitorium
 Thurmont
 Walkersville
 Woodsboro

HARFORD

Aberdeen
 Abingdon
 Bel Air
 Edgewood
 Havre de Grace

HOWARD

Ellicott City
 Hanover

KENT

Chestertown
 Galena
 Massey
 Millington
 Rock Hall

MONTGOMERY

Bethesda
 Clarksburg
 Gaithersburg
 Rockville
 Silver Springs

PRINCE GEORGES

Beltsville
 Brentwood
 College Park
 Greenbelt
 Hyattsville
 Laurel
 Riverdale

QUEEN ANNES

Centerville
 Church Hill
 Price
 Sudlersville

SOMERSET

Kingston
 Princess Anne
 Westover

TALBOT

Cordova
 Easton
 Queen Anne
 Trappe
 Wye Mills

WASHINGTON

Hagerstown
 Accelerated
 (Transport Trm.)
 Smithsburg
 Williamsburg

WICOMICO

Hebron
 Parsonsburg
 Pittsville
 Salisbury

WORCESTER

Berlin
 Ocean City
 Pocomoke
 Showell
 Snow Hill

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC

Absecon
 Cologne
 Dorothy
 Egg Harbor City
 Hammonton
 Linwood
 Mays Landing
 Minotola
 Pleasantville
 Pomona
 Richland

BURLINGTON

Bordentown
 Burlington
 Columbus
 Crosswicks
 Delanco
 Maple Shade
 Medford
 Moorestown
 Mount Holly
 Palmyra
 Pemberton
 Rancocas
 Riverside
 Riverton
 Vincentown
 Wrightstown

CAMDEN

Atco
 Berlin
 Blackwood
 Camden
 Haddonfield
 Kirkwood
 Laurel Springs
 Magnolia
 Merchantville
 Mount Ephraim
 Runnemede
 Sicklerville

CAPE MAY

Cape May C. H.
 Petersburg
 South Seaville
 Tuckahoe
 Woodbine

CUMBERLAND

Bridgeton
 Cedarville
 Delmont
 Dorchester
 Heislerville
 Mauricetown
 Millville
 Newport
 Vineland

GLOUCESTER

Clarksboro
 Clayton
 Franklinville
 Glassboro
 Glen Rock
 Grenloch
 Harrisonville

Mullica Hill

Newfield
 Paulsboro
 Richwood
 Sewell
 Swedesboro
 Thorofare
 Westville
 Williamstown
 Woodbury

MERCER

Hightstown
 Hopewell
 Princeton
 Robbinsville
 Trenton
 Yardville

MIDDLESEX

Cranbury
 Dayton
 Dunellen
 Fords
 Iselin
 Jamesburg
 Menlo Park
 Metuchen
 Milltown
 Monmouth Junction
 New Brunswick
 New Market
 Old Bridge
 Perth Amboy
 Plainsboro
 South Amboy
 South Plainfield
 South River

MONMOUTH

Allentown
 Allenwood
 Eatontown
 Englishtown
 Farmingdale
 Freehold
 Holmdel
 Keyport
 Leonardo
 Manasquan
 Marlboro
 Matawan
 Middletown
 New Monmouth
 Red Bank
 Spring Lake

OCEAN

Lakewood
 New Egypt
 Toms River

SALEM

Alloway
 Elmer
 Hancock Bridge
 Monroeville
 Penns Grove
 Pennsville
 Quinton
 Salem
 Woodstown

NOW . . . Fast-Truck Service from Landisville to all the towns named inside this folder

Make use of this handy setup. You can get your Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Corn brought to any of the towns listed inside—in a hurry! All you must do is to make this easy arrangement:

1. Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town . . . a garage, or a store. Any place easy for the truck driver to find. Explain that you are ordering seed from Hoffman, and that you'd like him to accept the shipment for you when it arrives (because these truck-lines will not deliver out in the country . . . they stop only in towns).
2. Tell us plainly when you order, the *name* of this place of business, its street address, and name of the *town*. (Kindly send payment along with your order, as no C.O.D.'s are possible under this arrangement. Thank you!)

(Note:) At a few certain towns Hoffman has made arrangements for the receipt and care of Hoffman shipments. Those towns carry special marks (see top of first inside columns).

An "EARLY-ORDER" HELP

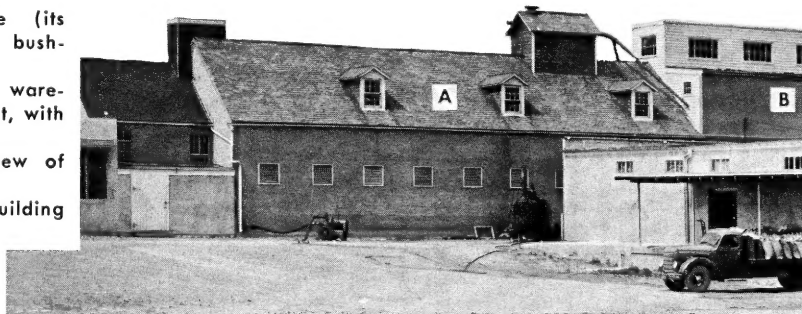
For the benefit of folks who will ORDER their Hoffman Seeds EARLY: Sometimes special truck-loads of seed-orders can be made up—for direct deliveries. If word would get here in time—(weeks in advance is best)—your seeds might get on such a truck. In the height of busy-season days, such arrangements might not be possible. But if we had your order early—it might easily be.

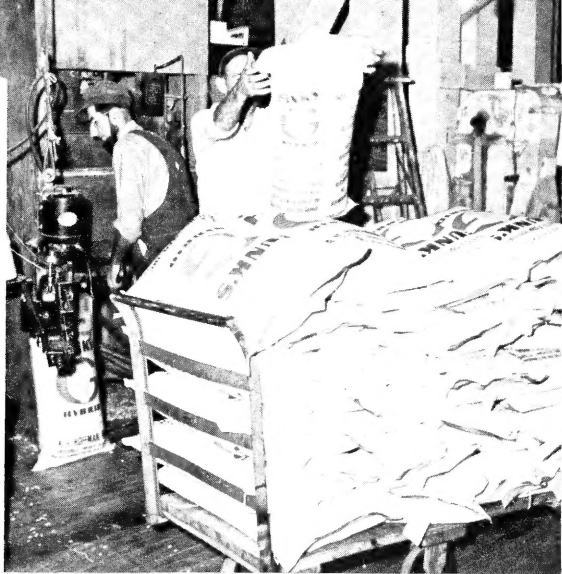
Let's try to work this out together. It would help us both!
Thanks very much for your kind cooperation.

These Hoffman buildings:

- (A) East side of Seed-corn dryers
(B) Corn-processing, cleaning, grading.
(C) Rear of newest storage (its capacity alone, over 120,000 bushels.)
(D) Side view of original warehouses and cleaning department, with railroad siding.
At top (other side) Front view of buildings noted above.
Also, entrance to office building shown extreme right.

A. H. HOFFMAN INC.
Landisville, Penna.
Lancaster County
Since 1899.





Ready for you here at Hoffman "Seed-Center"

are stores of Quality Seeds. Stop in sometime—see room after room, piled high with bags of seed. Collected from dependable sources all over the map. Selected strains that have proved their worth in actual field use. Each lot selected for its high quality . . . and tested for freedom from foul weeds and for sound growth.

Today's demands are exacting. Short-cut, makeshift methods can't qualify—where true-quality seed is being processed. Modern efficient equipment is so vital in preparing top-quality seeds for your fields.

Here at Landisville—same at the other sources preparing Hoffman Quality Seeds, each step is closely watched. Accurate checks made. Careful records kept. Each operation counts—toward the goal of worthy dependable seed. Seed that must reward its user with the profit his confidence in it deserves.

Order your Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Corn—NOW. Be ready with your seed, the day sowing conditions are right. Later, when crop-time arrives, you will be collecting PAY-ing returns on your seed-investment.

An "EARLY-ORDER" HELP

For the benefit of folks who will ORDER their Hoffman Seeds EARLY: Sometimes truck-loads of seeds can be made up, for direct delivery. If word would get here in time—(weeks in advance is best)—your seeds might get on such a truck. In the height of busy-season days, such arrangements might not be possible. But if we had your order early—it could easily be.

Let's try to work this out together. Thanks very much for your kind cooperation.

The privilege of supplying your Seeds will surely be appreciated.

*"Thanks in advance —
for your kind order!"*

A. H. HOFFMAN INC.

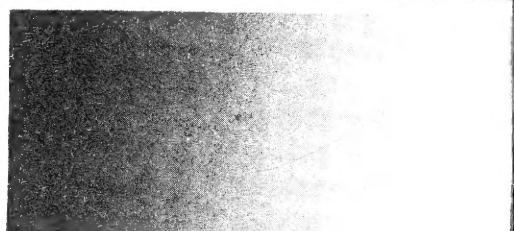
Landisville (Lancaster County) Pa.



Hoffman farm Seeds

and

FUNK-G CORN



DEPENDABLE

for PAYing crops